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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/760,976	01/20/2004	Geun-Tae Park	678-1133 (P10749)	3477

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EXAMINER	
TAYLOR, BARRY W	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2643	

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/760,976	PARK, GEUN-TAE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Barry W. Taylor	2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7 and 8 is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) 6 is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 January 2004 is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hama et al (6,944,481 hereinafter Hama) in view of JP 2002064599 (Yamada Ichiro hereinafter Yamada).

Regarding claim 1. Hama teaches a mobile communication terminal (figure 1c) including a lamp for incoming call notification (see LED 117 figure 1c), the terminal comprising:

one lamp for incoming call notification externally mounted on the mobile communication terminal (see LED 117 figure 1c located on outside of flip cover), and

display control means internally mounted on the mobile communication terminal for controlling the lamp (see item 120 figure 2).

Hama does not explicitly show two LEDs being used for incoming call notification.

Yamada also teaches a flip-type mobile phone (see figures 1-5 and abstract). Yamada teaches prior art having LED at the bottom of flip cover cannot easily be seen when placed into shirt pocket (paragraphs 0001 – 0009). Yamada invention places

LEDs (item(s) 20 shown in figures) across the hinge area (see figures 1-2 and 5, paragraphs 0001 – 0039 especially paragraph 0017 wherein plurality of LEDs maybe placed on hinge and used to indicate incoming call, incoming mail, music download and battery charging functions) so that incoming call, mail and battery charge maybe easily seen when mobile phone is folded and placed into shirt pocket.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the teachings of Yamada into the teachings of Hama in order to notify user of incoming call when the mobile phone is folded and placed into pocket.

Regarding claim 2. Yamada discloses that LEDs maybe placed horizontally across hinge area including side hinge areas (16 and 26 figures 1- 2 and 5, paragraph 0017).

Regarding claim 3. Hama teaches LED (117 figure 1c) blinks green when there is incoming call and red during recharging of the folding communication terminal (col. 7 line 17 – col. 8 line 44). Yamada also teaches LEDs may change color to distinguish between incoming call, mail, music downloading and battery charge (see all especially paragraph 0017).

Regarding claim 4. Hama teaches LED (117 figure 1c) blinks green or red (col. 8 lines 32-34). Yamada also discloses that the flashing period of LED maybe changed to distinguish incoming call from arrival of mail (paragraph 0017).

2. Claims 5 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hama et al (6,944,481 hereinafter Hama) in view of JP 2002064599 (Yamada Ichiro hereinafter Yamada) further in view of Ben-Ari (2003/0148772).

Regarding claim 5. Hama teaches a mobile communication terminal (figure 1c) including a lamp for incoming call notification (see LED 117 figure 1c), the terminal comprising:

one lamp for incoming call notification externally mounted on the mobile communication terminal (see LED 117 figure 1c located on outside of flip cover), and

display control means internally mounted on the mobile communication terminal for controlling the lamp (see item 120 figure 2).

Hama does not explicitly show two LEDs being used for incoming call notification.

Yamada also teaches a flip-type mobile phone (see figures 1-5 and abstract). Yamada teaches prior art having LED at the bottom of flip cover cannot easily be seen when placed into shirt pocket (paragraphs 0001 – 0009). Yamada invention places LEDs (item(s) 20 shown in figures) across the hinge area (see figures 1-2 and 5, paragraphs 0001 – 0039 especially paragraph 0017 wherein plurality of LEDs maybe placed on hinge and used to indicate incoming call, incoming mail, music download and battery charging functions) so that incoming call, mail and battery charge maybe easily seen when mobile phone is folded and placed into shirt pocket.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the teachings of Yamada into the teachings of Hama in order to notify user of incoming call when the mobile phone is folded and placed into pocket.

Hama in view of Yamada does not teach GPS information.

Ben-Ari teaches wireless communication device for generating direction information so user may know the direction of a particular landmark or destination with respect to their present location (paragraph 0003). Ben-Ari incorporates direction information with GPS and map information to augment map displays and operations associated with locating and reaching destinations (paragraphs 0006-0038, see figures 3a-3b wherein icon or alphanumeric display used to point in the direction of landmark, figures 4a-4b shows as the wireless device rotates so does directional coordinates to maintain alignment with screen, figures 5a-5b teach arrow rotates to show that the wireless device is pointing to the WEST (i.e. left or right)). Ben-Ari discloses that direction information may be provided to user by using LEDs or sound instead of using display of the wireless communication device (paragraph 0039).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the teachings of Ben-Ari into the teachings of Hama in view of Yamada in order to use LEDs on hinge to indicate that wireless device is pointing in the North, South, East or West direction verses using display thereby saving money by using inexpensive LEDs.

Regarding claim 8. Hama teaches external display is externally mounted on flip-type mobile unit (see at least 118 figure 1c).

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hama et al (6,944,481 hereinafter Hama) in view of JP 2002064599 (Yamada Ichiro hereinafter Yamada) further in view of Ben-Ari (2003/0148772) and Jadoul (6,240,297).

Regarding claim 7. Hama in view of Yamada and Ben-Ari fail to teach display located on a cradle.

Jadoul teaches a docking station for mobile telephone handsets (abstract, figure 1) wherein display on cradle used to indicate incoming call for a particular mobile phone (abstract) so that people eating in restaurant are not disturbed by ringing of cell phones.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the teachings of Jadoul into the teachings of Hama, Yamada and Ben-Ari in order to notify handset owner that an incoming call has been received while they are in a meeting.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claim 6 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor, telephone number (571) 272-7509, who is available Monday-Friday, 8am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz, can be reached at (571) 272-7499. The central facsimile phone number for this group is **571-273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group 2600 receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600, the 2600 Customer Service telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Centralized Delivery Policy: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the central fax number **(571-273-8300).**

Barry W. Taylor
Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2600
Art Unit 2643